BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1853.....NO. 11.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	75
Do. do.	3 do.	1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

R. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail. North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

JOHN R. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 16th, 1853 2-tljan

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No 2nd Street, Philadelphia,*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flaunels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

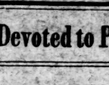
CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington,* August 5, 1853. 48-tf

GENTLEMEN wishing Walking Canes, can select them from a full and complete assortment, by calling at the Hat and Cap store. C. MYERS.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

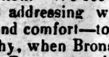
STAVES AND HEADING.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N C., August 12th, 1853. 49-tlstD*

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas:	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	White Linen Drill;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Tally Velvets;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Marseilles Vestings;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
California stripes & cottonades	Large supply Looking Glasses

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
Super black Broc. do.	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef Edge,
do. col'd do. do.	Black, Bombazine, and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Bornige;	Child Pearl Hats;
Fig'd and plain do.	do. do. do. Feathers;
Lawns and Muslins;	Swiss Trimming;
Superfine Armenian do.	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	Jaconet do. do.;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
Silk do. do.	Linen Cambrick do.;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. fronts;	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton
Col'd " " do.	Hose;
Cotton " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., his negro boy CHARLES. Said boy is about 20 years of age; about 5 ft. 8 or 9 inches high; square built and well set; he is black, has rather a broad face and mouth, and generally stutters when answering questions.—He is no doubt lurking about somewhere in Brunswick, but may try to get elsewhere. I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him soon. C. C. MERCER.
Sept. 17, 1853. 12-4t—2-tf

$150 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

$30 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

$35 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.
August 19th, 1853 33-tf

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 33-tf

CONGRESS WOOL HATS. 10 cases of the celebrated Congress Hats, the most serviceable Hats manufactured, for sale by C. MYERS.

General Notices.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing at Bear Branch, Duplin county, under the name and style of OLIVER, POLLOCK & CO., and also at Mount Olive, Wayne county, under the name and style of OLIVER, ROBERTS & CO., has this day been dissolved, by the withdrawal of G. M. ROBERTS from said concerns. The business will be continued at Bear Branch under the name and style of OLIVER & POLLOCK, and at Mount Olive, of POLLOCK & OLIVER, who are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firms, and to whom all payments must be made.—The addres s of each is—"Mt. Olive P. O., Wayne co., N. C."
BENJ. OLIVER.
W F. POLLOCK,
G. M. ROBERTS.
November 4th, 1853 9-3t

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of making a change in his business, offers for sale his Turpentine Distillery, as it stands, with all necessary fixtures—situated on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, five miles from Faison's Depot, and 4 miles from Warsaw. I will sell with it one or more acres of land, or lease the same for a term of years.—The Still is new and all fixtures just set up last Spring.—There is also a lot of 1½ acre for sale at the same place with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses for a family. It is unnecessary to say more, as none will purchase without examining. Come and see.
L. R. LOFTIN.
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, Nov. 4th, 1853 9-3m

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.
He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.
In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.
Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.
Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853. 7-tf

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving a new stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c., with various other article too tedious to enumerate. An assortment well suited to supply the wants of both town and country customers, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received and meet with prompt and special attention.
They further pledge themselves to sell as low for *Cash*, as any other house in the place.
Store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's building, North Water st.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 13. 34-1w—6-tf

NOTICE.
ON the 26th day of November next, I will offer at public sale SEVERAL LOTS OF LAND, in the town of Clinton, on the North side of the road to Lisbon. Also, THREE LOTS adjoining the Clinton Female Institute.—Terms made known on the day of sale.
LEWIS M. BOYKIN.
Clinton, October 10th, 1853 6-ts

To the Heirs at Law of Lyttleton Turner, late of Sampson County, N. C.
NOTICE is hereby given to you, that at the next Term of the County Court of Sampson, the 3d Monday of November, we shall propceed for probate the last Will and Testament of Lyttleton Turner.
AMMA B. CHESNUTT, } Executors.
THOMAS I. FAISON, }
Clinton, N. C., Oct. 1, 1853. 5-7t

NEW GOODS.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my town and country patrons, that I have returned from the North with a fresh and well selected stock of Groceries. Persons wishing to purchase goods in my line, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I flatter myself that I can do as well by purchasers as any one in the place—(dealing honestly.)
I am truly thankful to my patrons for their past favors and hope a continuance of the same by the addition of their bringing their friends with them to the Cheap Family Grocery Store on North Water street, next door to A. A. Wannet's and you will find such articles as named, and more too.
All Canal Flour warranted, and if it proves otherwise than good, taken back, and more given in the place.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Hhds. P. R. Sugar; bbls. best Brown do.; bbls. coffee Sugar, bbls. crushed do.; boxes loaf do.; bags Laguayra Coffee, bags Rio do.; bags Old Gov. Java do.; bbls. Hiram Smith Flour, half bbls. do. do.; bbls. Extra Canal do.; half bbls. do. do. do.; bbls. Fayetteville do.; boxes Colgate's pale Soap, boxes do. No. 1 do.; half boxes do. do. do.; boxes Pearl Starch; half boxes do; do. and bbls. of Soda Crackers: do. do. Sugar do.; bbl. Pilot Bread; boxes Adamantine Candles; Boxes Stewart's hard Candles; do. Yeast Powders, best; boxes of Salaratus; do. Carb. Soda; boxes of S. W. Collins' Axes; do. Collins' Brod Axes; boxes Simmons' do.; do. Cheese; boxes best Mustard; bbls. of N. O. and Cuba Molasses; Pickles; Teas; Catsups; Ink; Grind Stones; Cranks for Grind Stones; Water Buckets, brass and iron hooped painted Buckets; Cedar Tubs; Painted Tubs; Shoe Thread; Spun Cotton; Indigo; Cinamon; Mace; Matches; Cloves; Seives, brass, iron and hair; Willow Baskets; Flour Buckets; Butter; Rice; best Brooms; Scrub Brushes; Irish Potatoes; Onions; Boxes ground Pepper; Excelsior Soap, &c., &c., and many other articles. [Sept. 30, '53.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

75 DOZEN UMBRELLAS.
I HAVE just received my fall supply of Umbrellas, Blue, Black and Green, American and Scotch Ginghams, all sizes, from 22 to 26 inches; 5 dos. Silk Umbrellas, from 20 to 24 inches. Also, a few large Buggy Umbrellas, black and brown. My Umbrellas are manufactured to order, and I can warrant them to be superior to any others sold in this market. Inspection invited. C. MYERS,
Sept. 29.] No. 1 Granite Row.

"If you're coming, why don't you come along?"
DAILY EXPECTING, per Schrs. Adaline D., and Wake, Express Packets:
10 bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. Sods do., fresh No. 1 2 hhds. No. 1 Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bbls. Irish Potatoes; 6 do. White and Red Onions; 10 do. Hiram Smith's extra Flour, new Wheat; 25 bags of prime new Buckwheat; 5 boxes do. do. do.; 5½ kegs do. do. do.; 4½ bbls. new Rye Flour. All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

WALKING CANES.—25 dozen assorted styles French and American Walking Canes: Gutta Percha, Black Ebony, Rosewood, Malacca, Penary, Whalebone and Hickories, with or without swords, gold and silver, pearl and stone heads; comprising a very fine stock, at low prices. Call and examine them, at the Hat and Cap Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street. C. MYERS.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day.
Leave Raleigh at 6 A. M., and reach Weldon at 6 P. M., in time for the Northern Mail.
Leave Raleigh at 6 P. M., and reach Weldon at 6 A. M., in time for the Southern Mail.
Office at Raleigh at 6 P. M.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlits Powders, 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel, 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	" "	Extra;
5,000 "	" "	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	" Yellow,	"
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND CATHARTIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dysppetic habits,
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W. H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or muscle
THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!
This to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co's Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galls Chafes Scratches, Sprains and Bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the soreness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days.—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or beast. J. DUNNING.
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.
We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Sprains, of Galds in Horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they all say it acts like magic—we can only say that we have not rely abandoned the use of any other Lini

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

☞ Saturday last was very essentially a public day in Wilmington, being the occasion selected for the presentation of flags to the two volunteer companies of our town—the German Volunteers and the Wilmington Light Infantry. The presentation took place between twelve and one o'clock from the steps of the Cape Fear Bank. Eli W Hall, Esq., on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, presented the flag—(a most beautiful one)—to the German Volunteers—accompanying the act with a brief but eloquent and feeling address, expressive of the appreciation felt by the citizens of Wilmington of the patriotism and public spirit displayed by their adopted fellow citizens composing the company of German volunteers—alluding to the bonds of friendship subsisting between Americans and Germans, and of the welcome extended to the honest and honorable of all nations, by a country not forgetful of its obligations to such men as La Fayette and Kosciusko, a DeKalb and a Montgomery. Finally, he committed the flag to their keeping, in the confident assurance, that in their hands it would never suffer dishonor or insult. On behalf of the company, Capt. Wessel accepted the flag as a mark of approbation from their fellow-citizens, which the German Volunteers were proud to receive, and for which they returned their warmest acknowledgments. Beautiful and costly though that flag might be in itself, still it was from a knowledge of the feelings which dictated its presentation that it must always derive its highest value in the eyes of the company. That star spangled banner, bearing, as it did, the arms of the Old North State, and presented by the citizens of Wilmington, would always be guarded as a sacred treasure, to be defended at the sacrifice of fortune, and of life itself, should such sacrifice be called for by the country.

After the presentation of the flag to the German Volunteers, the pleasing duty devolved upon Rob't. Strange, Jr., Esq., to act on behalf of the ladies of Wilmington, and to commit to the care and guardianship of the Wilmington Light Infantry, a most beautiful and tasteful flag, bestowed as a mark of appreciation and encouragement on the part of the fair donors. In the days of chivalry, he remarked, on the plains of Palestine, beneath the leadership of the lion-hearted Richard, the standard was always committed to one not more distinguished for dauntless courage, than for chivalrous devotion to the fair; and at joust or tournament, at siege or battle field, the flag presented by woman's hands—the token of woman's favor—was always borne most proudly and most gallantly; and although these days of chivalry were over, still that high feeling of respect and devotion to the sex yet survived in the hearts of the noble and the brave, with all its original strength, and more than its original purity. Nowhere was that feeling stronger than in the Old North State, and among the citizen soldiery of Wilmington. The sight of that flag, and a thought of those who gave it, would always stimulate their patriotism and nerve their arms for victory.

In receiving the flag, Capt. Cantwell said that he would more nearly have consulted his own feelings by imitating the example of those knights of old to whom Mr. Strange had made allusion, who took their standards from the hands of the fair on bended knee, and in respectful silence, than by endeavoring to give expression in words to feelings too deep for utterance; but his comrades had believed that some form of acknowledgment however feeble, was proper and becoming, to mark their sense of the honor conferred upon them by so graceful a token of approbation coming from his sovereigns and theirs—the ladies of Wilmington. It would always be their pride and their pleasure, to rally around that flag while one remnant of its texture remained; and to associate with all the aspirations for their country which the sight of that national emblem might awaken, the feelings of gratitude and devotion arising from a recollection of the fair givers.

Of course, we have not pretended to give anything even approaching to a report of the addresses made upon the occasion, nor even to do justice to their spirit. Suffice it say, that all were in excellent taste and keeping—that everything passed off perfectly—that the companies looked well, and marched well—and though last not least, that the pleasure of the occasion was much enhanced by the eloquent music discoursed by the Amateur Brass Band, who kindly volunteered their services

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

☞ For want of time and space, we were forced to omit yesterday, a notice of the fact that, after the Flag Presentation on Saturday, the Light Infantry Company, together with a number of invited guests, sat down to a splendid entertainment, prepared by Messrs Wood & Vincent, of the Carolina Hotel. The occasion, at which we regretted our inability to be present, was, we feel certain, a delightful one, enlivened by the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," as well as by the more substantial luxuries and delicacies of the season. Our neighbor of the Herald ably represented the press upon the occasion, and, as they *do say* that he spread himself upon the dinner, we hope he will give us the points in his next.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst*

W & R. R. Stock.—M. Cronly, auctioneer, sold at public sale, on Saturday last, 25 shares of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Stock, at $96 per share, on 12 months credit, dividend off, with interest added; also 12 shares the day previous at $92½ cash, dividend off. These stocks may now be considered at par, and we should not be much surprised if they are worth a premium in a short time

Our Book Table.—From Mr. Whitaker, Market street, we have Nos. 13 and 14 of the "Industry of All Nations," as usual, handsomely illustrated—a splendid work to preserve; 25 cents. Also, "Gleason's Pictorial" and "The Flag of our Union," for this week; 6¼ cents. Besides, the "New York Herald," which can always be obtained from him.

Our Table.—From J T Mund's new Book Store, on Market street, we have "The Monk," by M. G. Lewis, Esq.; "Percy Effingham," by Henry Cockton; "Six Years Later or The Taking of the Bastile" and "The Countess de Charny or The Fall of the French Monarchy," by Alexander Dumas.

Not to be Beaten.—A gentleman, in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who has a perfect knowledge of what he says, informs us that there is in the upper part of this County, on Black River, a lady 84 years of age, who has now living 107 descendants, including children, grand children and great grand children.

Great Trotting.—A horse belonging to Mr Vosbur last week trotted over the Long Island course—100 miles—in 8 hours, 55 min and 53 sec. At the end of the feat he did not seem distressed. He was stopped fifteen times during the race to change drivers or to be sponged out. The bet was to accomplish 100 miles in 9 consecutive hours, which he thus did and had over 4 minutes to spare. This is the greatest match against time ever made. The stake was $4,000.

"The Next Governor in this State."

The Raleigh Standard of the 12th instant copies from the Journal an article under the above caption, and adds:

"We have copied the foregoing from the Journal as a matter of general interest to our readers, and with no purpose of forestalling public opinion or of expressing a preference for any one for Governor.—Nor would we be understood as intimating that the Journal has sought to forestall the opinion of the party; on the contrary, we were gratified to hear from that paper on the subject, and take occasion to say that we entirely concur with it in its high compliment to Dr. Mills. We also cordially agree with the Journal in its remarks in relation to the next Legislature.

But we have heard other gentlemen spoken of for Governor, and we trust we shall be pardoned for mentioning their names: Judge Ellis, Asa Biggs, Robert Strange, Thomas Bragg, W W. Avery, John F. Hoke, William H. Thomas, Abram Rencher, George Bower, Cad. Jones, Jr. Either of these gentlemen could be triumphantly elected; and we have the fullest confidence that the Convention will select that one who will be most acceptable to the masses of the party. We know there is not a man among those spoken of for this high post, who would not instantly sacrifice every aspiration—if indeed any aspirations are indulged—for the good of the common cause."

We need hardly remark that, to any of the gentlemen to whom reference is made by the Standard, our fullest support would be given, in case of their nomination. With some three or four of them we enjoy the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and one—Hon Robert Strange—is from our own district, and certainly his selection would be regarded as a special compliment to this section, whether he is so popular; but we know that all of them would "instantly sacrifice every aspiration—if indeed aspirations are indulged—for the good of the common cause," and that the same feeling animates their friends. It was in this spirit that we took the liberty of seconding our correspondent and bringing forward the name of Dr. Mills, a gentleman personally unknown to us, but whose nomination, we think, would be for the interests of the party and of the State.

The Sandwich Islands.

Recent movements in these islands go to show conclusively, that a strong, and, indeed, a largely predominant feeling exists there in favor of annexation to this country; and this feeling exists not only among the "public in general," but is also shared by His and Her Majesty—(we forget their names)—but the present Sandwich Island Royalties. An early application to this government may be looked for, and perhaps before the Congress, soon to assemble, shall have adjourned, it will be called upon to give an answer, negative or affirmative, to the demands of these "Isles of the Sea," for annexation to the United States, and fellowship in the rights, privileges and protection guaranteed under the national banner.

This matter cannot much longer be postponed.—It must be met and disposed of in some way or other, and that shortly The government and people of the Islands are ripe and anxious, and have taken such unmistakeable preliminary steps as to call forth remonstrances from the English and French Resident Agents, denying the right of a government to alienate its sovereignty under certain circumstances, and so on; to all of which, Mr. Severance, our Commissioner, has answered very conclusively, intimating that if the people of the Sandwich Islands hope to increase their prosperity by annexation and the United States are willing to accept them, it is a matter with which other nations have nothing to do.

So the matter stands. We should not wonder if a messenger were now on his way to ask for admission into the American Union. The question will then be—whether or not it will be granted. We think it will, after a while; and England and France will do as they did when Texas came in—they will grin, but they will bear it; and it will pave the way for Cuba, and they will bear that, too, having become "sort of used to it" by that time.

A Daily Western Mail From Fayetteville.—The Fayetteville Carolinian, seconded by the Observer, is urging the establishment of a Daily Mail between that town and Salem, the present Western terminus of the Plank Road. It seems that a resolution of the last Congress makes Plank Roads post routes at the discretion of the Postmaster General, whenever in his opinion the public convenience requires it. We fully agree with our Fayetteville cotemporaries, that in the present instance the public convenience *does* require it. A large amount of the direct correspondence and travel from the East to the West, would pass this way instead of taking the circuitous route through Raleigh, and not only Fayetteville, but Wilmington would be very decidedly benefitted, as well as the communities having business correspondence with them.

The Ericsson.

The Caloric Steamship Ericcson, concerning which so many extravagant expectations were raised some months since, but which then proved a failure, we see by the papers, is about to make another trip in a few weeks, when her projectors entertain confidence that she will perform to their satisfaction.—It won't do the next time to trust the accounts of trial trips given by editors with Champagne aboard. According to them, the Ericcson, at the time of her biggest failure, was "walking the waters like a thing of life"—her success was perfect; and didn't several persons, among the rest Professor Rainey, certify to that fact; and didn't the Professor afterwards come here to lecture—not that he ever lectured in such little places, but that, being a native of the State, he didn't want to slight her altogether and make her feel *too* bad; and didn't seven enquiring minds compose the audience,—and thereupon and therefor didn't Professor Rainey incontinently depart out from among us and return no more forever, that is until the present time. The fact is, we think the Caloric Engine a humbug.

Louisiana and Mississippi.—The returns from the recent elections in these States, as well as in N. Jersey, Wisconsin, and, indeed, everywhere else, if we except New York, have been such as to demonstrate more fully than ever the continued ascendency of the Democratic party; and not only that in name, but in fact. In every case of split, or opposition to the regular candidates of the party, the bolters have been ignominiously defeated. Even Mr. Foote's management and stumping could not save him in Mississippi. He made war upon the organization and unity of the party, and the organization of the party warred against him, and he fell. *Sic Semper* In all the recent elections except New York, the Democrats have made a clean sweep. In that State, the result of the late Whig victory, will, we regret to say, be the re-election of Seward to the Senate of the U. States. If the Whigs here at the South can rejoice at such a result, we have nothing to say—we guess a good many of them feel towards the most of their party in New York, as we do towards a great part of ours in the same State—heartily sick and ashamed of them. Let them go.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

We learn from the last number of the Marion Star, (15th,) that the cars are now running up to Marion Court House, and that freight is received at that depot. This is within one stage of the Pee Dee River.

Musical.—Last Tuesday we found, under the roof of No. four, a big [illegible], enclosed in an impalpable, and unfathomable by the following mysterious note, in a style of handwriting which it seems to us strangely familiar, and somewhat suggestive of those delicate remembrances of pecuniary obligation—"in short"—as Micawber would say—Bank Notices:

Mr. Fulton: Please take charge of the fellow sent herewith—he was apprehended in the extreme Eastern part of our town, and has, no doubt, escaped, or at least, got away from his proper owner. As no advertisement has been seen, he may be on a frolic; and as he is a proper Fiddler, if he can be detained for a few weeks, 'till Christmas holidays, he may add much to the spirits of that season, by performing on that favorite instrument for affording music to the merry dance. X. Q. Z.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

Sir: I send you for publication, the following Resolutions, passed by the Synod of North Carolina, on Saturday evening, the 14th inst.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.
DRURY LACY, Stated Clerk.

1st. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Synod are due, and are hereby tendered, to the citizens of Wilmington, for their generous hospitality to its members during the present session; and to the officers of the Methodist and Baptist Churches of the City, for the offer of their respective Houses of Worship for religious services on the Sabbath.

2d. *Resolved*, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Synod are due to the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh, to the Wilmington & Manchester, to the Raleigh & Gaston, to the Petersburg & Roanoke, and to the Charlotte & Columbia Railroad Companies respectively; and also to the Steamboat Combanies on the Cape Fear River, for their liberality in aiding the members of the Synod to and from Wilmington.

3d. *Resolved*, That the foregoing Resolutions be published by the Stated Clerk, in the papers of this City.

Synod of North Carolina.

The Synod of North Carolina met in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on the evening of the 9th of November. In the absence of the Moderator, Mr. Mebane, the Rev. Mr. McPherson opened the Synod with a sermon. The Rev. H. McLean was elected moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. McNeil and Caldwell, were appointed clerks. Between fifty and sixty members were in attendance upon the session of the Synod The business was transacted with great unanimity and dispatch, and the Synod adjourned at a late hour on Saturday night, to meet next year in the village of Concord, Cabarrus county.

The most interesting item of business which came before the Synod, was the proposal made by the Synod of Virginia to endow a Fourth Professorship in Union Theological Seminary. This seminary is under the joint control of the Synods of North Carolina and Virginia, and is located in Prince Edward county, Va., in the neighborhood of Hampden Sydney College. A delegation of Virginians, consisting of Rev. Peyton Harrison and Rev. Drs. Sampson and Dabney, Professors in the Seminary, appeared in Synod, and gave information concerning the views and feelings of the Virginia Presbyterians, touching this matter.—Earnest speeches were made by Rev. Mr Penick and Hon. A. W. Venable, and after considerable discussion it was agreed to proceed to the work of endowing said Professorship, and the whole matter referred to the Board of Directors of the Seminary.

The remaining part of the sessions of Synod was occupied with the supervision of the Records of the various Presbyteries, and the general subjects of Missions and Education. The Rev. Dr. Lowrie, of New York, was heard in behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. B. M. Smith, of Virginia, in behalf of the Board of Publication.

The Members of Synod separated with the liveliest impressions of the hospitality of the citizens of Wilmington, and were followed to their homes by the affection and respect of many hearts.—*Commercial.*

Arrival of the Germania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The steamer Germania, has arrived at this port from Bremen

The Election in Mississippi.

Jackson, Nov. 12.—The whole Democratic State ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the Democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Foot majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five.

Death of a Foreign Minister.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Chevalier Martinscella, the Neapolitan Minister, died here last night.

Important from Havana—Political Excitement—Arrests.

Charleston, Nov. 12.—The steamship Isabel arrived here early this morning from Havana and Key West, bringing dates from both places of the 8th instant.

There is some political excitement on the Island. The revolutionary paper *Vox del Puebla* has been again published. Several arrests had been made, and rumors of revolts were current.

A British war vessel had arrived at Havana, being the second within a few days.

It is stated that a vessel had appeared off Baracoa, at the east end of the island, and hoisted what appeared to be a signal of signal of distress, when simultaneously with the hoisting of the signal the fort was attacked by seventy men on horseback, who were repulsed. Some prisoners were made, and they were on their way to Havana when the Isabel sailed.

Mr. Murray, of Philadelphia, fell dead in the streets of Havana on the 4th inst.; supposed from enlargement of the heart.

F. and W. Plank Road.—The receipts of tolls on this road for the last two months have amounted to the large sums of $2,804 81 for September, and $2,398 63 for October, against $1,763 46 for September 1852, and $1,768 58 for October 1852—an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

One of the branch roads to Deep River (the Gulf road,) is completed, and the other is nearly done. Some miles of the Gulf and Graham road, beyond Deep river, are completed, though not connected. These will all be yielding toll very soon. We understand that the Bridge at the Gulf, which has been purchased by the Company, has been repaired and is now safe.

We understand that a portion of the Deep River Branch road, built under the oversight of L. M. McDonald, is admirably constructed, probably the best piece of plank road in the State.—*Fay. Obs.*

North Carolina Rail-Road.

We learn (says the Raleigh *Standard*, of Saturday last,) that the iron has been laid down upon this Road for twelve miles this side of Goldsborough, and that the grading from that place to this is expected to be completed by Christmas. The distance from Goldsborough to the Neuse is twenty-two miles, and an engine, it is expected, will be put on when the iron is laid to the river. The distance from the river to this point is about twenty-six miles. The Company will take charge of the Road to the Neuse, or will be entitled to do so, after the 1st January.

We learn that the iron for this, the 1st Division, which extends from Goldsborough to about six miles above Raleigh, is of the heavy T pattern, and looks as if it would do excellent service.

Gov. Morehead, the President of the Company passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to Beaufort. We understand he has recently purchased the iron for the 2d Division, which extends from the point mentioned above Raleigh, to the Guilford line. We do not know the price he is to pay for the iron.

It is confidently expected that the Road will be completed from Goldsborough to this place by May or June next; whereupon there will be such a celebration as was never witnessed in N. Carolina. Everybody about here will then talk of Wilmington, and Norfolk, Portsmouth and Petersburg will scarcely be alluded to for at least a week. So we go. We are speaking of things as they are. But seriously, Wilmington will have the advantage of Norfolk by about forty-five miles—the distance from this point to the former being about 130, and to the latter about 175 miles. We can breakfast in Raleigh and dine in Wilmington, whereas we now breakfast here and sup in Norfolk. And when the Road shall have been constructed to Beaufort, we shall be neared to that by railroad than to Norfolk, by some 35 miles.

We learn that the grading of the North Carolina Road is expected to be completed to Hillsborough by the 1st of January next. We should be obliged to the Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salisbury and Charlotte papers for information as to condition of the work in their respective sections.

Mr. Steers, the builder of the yacht America has constructed a model of a ship of 2,500 tons for the California and New York trade, of which he is to be the owner himself in part or exclusively, and which he undertakes will sail twenty-two miles an hour, beating any steamer that has ever yet floated. He will sell the plans for the fastest vessels any one in the world may desire.

[illegible] operations of [illegible] or defeat to [illegible] follows:

"It is scarcely to be [illegible] which will be employed on land, from this conflagration the flames of strife, kindled throughout Europe may fail of success, and that diplomacy may extinguish the fire before it be the means of setting the continent in a blaze."

The other morning papers contain a dispatch from Soglia, (name obscure,) received in Paris, stating that 20,000 Turks crossed the Danube on the 28th of October, near Widdin, and occupied Kalapan, which had been evacuated by the Russians.

The Austrian Envoy has submitted to the Sultan a draft of a note with the collective guarantee of the Four Powers. It is stated this note has been accepted by Russia.

The next reliable news from the seat of war will therefore be of intense interest.

Spain.

Mr. Soule's Presentation to the Queen.—On the evening of the 22d, Mr. Soule, Minister of the United States to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the Queen. The Queen was attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by the officers of the Palace. After being ushered in with the usual ceremonies, Mr. Soule handed to the Queen the President's letter accrediting him as Envoy to the Spanish Court, and then addressed her as follows, in the English language:

Mr Soule's Speech.

"Madam: In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurance to your royal person, and to the people confided to your direction and solitude.—The respected chief who presides at this moment over the destinies of America anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterize the relation of his Government with that of your Majesty; and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develope every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bond which unite the two powers. I offer, Madam, to your Magesty, my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and faithful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous."

To the address the Queen replied as follows:

Queen Isabella's Reply:

"*Monsieur the Minister:* I have heard with satisfaction the assurance you have given to me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain, as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me, your Excellency will find the best dispositions, and in my government the sincerest co-operation for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object."

The European papers had revived the statement that Mr. Soule's first act would be to offer to purchase. General Pezuela was preparing to leave for the Captaincy-General of Cuba, and is invested with the powers formerly enjoyed by the Viceroy.

Several royal decrees are published for Cuba. By one the Audiencia Court of Puerto Principe is suppressed and merged in that of Havana. By another, the third or central military commandancy of Cuba is suppressed, as well as the intendency of Puerto Principe, and the island is to be divided into two departments, to be called Eastern and Western Cuba, the capitals of which are Havana and Santiago de Cuba respectively, and the dividing line the eastern limits of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Santa Esperitus—each to be governed, as respects military and political affairs by a Commander-in-Chief, dependent on the Captain-General: and as regards economic matters, by an Intendant of Finance, under the direction of the Superintendent-General of the island. By a third decree, certain local courts are suppressed and merged in the ordinary courts.

We mention, not for any credit to be attached to it, that rumor prevails in the French capital that influential men of Spain and Portugal are plotting the union of the two crowns, the Duke of Braganza, a lad of 17 years, and son of the Queen Donna da Maria da Gloria, to be king. The name of Narvaez is used in connection with this report.

Latest by the Baltic—Downfall of the Chinese Empire.

New York, Nov. 15.—A letter from Dr. Parker, Secretary of the American Legation at Canton, states that the Emperor of China had fled to Tartary, and that the rebels were within six days' march of Pekin. The fifth brother of the Emperor was left in charge of the Empire.

Koszta sailed from Smyrna, October 15th, in the barque Sultana, for Boston.

Young America.

Mr. Charles Edwards Lester has had the misfortune to tread on the toes of T. Devin Reilly, Esq., in the columns of the New York *Revielle*. Reilly answers him in a letter to the editor of that sheet which concludes with the following paragraph. Reilly is a them—a genuine *brick*.

"You and your squibs, and your New York squabbles, may go to Jericho, with your congenial London *Times* correspondent. I go for Capt Ingraham—I go for Cuba, for the "hull of Mexico," for as far down South as we can get with the heat, and as far North as it will not freeze a hot-blooded Yankee. I believe in our Common Father in Heaven, and in our common Uncle on the earth, and that is my religion. If Sam wants a haciendo in Brazil, and a pagoda in India, and a bathing box, with real black fin oysters, and Irish girls to rub down the dear old soul's cheeks at any spot of Irish soil, from Commerara to Poldooda light, and a snobby cottage by the Rhine, and a seraglio in Turkey, all at the same time, I go in for every bit of it; for I know nobody deserves it better, or abuses anything he gets less. If he wants to lick the Chinese Tartars, or the Spaniards, or the Mexicans, I go in for that, too. If he wants a general fight all round "with them darned old monarchy varmints," I will help him with all my soul and body. And if he goes in to whip the British government, the owners of your correspondent of the London *Times*, at all times, or at any time, at matin, meal, mass, or vesper time, or night time, on any subject. I want to be "fust in thar." In short, if he likes to stretch himself out on the world, stick his feet up on Vesuvius, light his cigar at Monotombo, and throw his arms, at the same time, about the beauties of Cashmere, and the vestals of Circassia, I will help him to stretch himself out, and do "as he dam pleases." And though it may be a century before the creature fully unfolds himself, I will give heart and hand to whomsoever tries to begin. And I believe Gen. Pierce has begun, and I would advise you not to try and stop him. He is a roarer.

With this publication, I forgive you for your "very creditable" attack; and, as "Clerk in the Interior," will be most delighted to crack a literary joke; or a literary flagon, with happy outsiders like you.

Faithfuly, whether my head sticks on or not your friend and servant,

T. DELVIN REILLY,
A 'Clerk in the Interior.'"

The Position of the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.—We have satisfied ourselves that the rumors concerning the conflicting views of these gentlemen relative to the support to be accorded by their influential journal to the administration in connexion with the truble in New York are one and all unfounded. From a source which cannot be mistaken we learn first, that Mr. Pryor has not been out of Richmond of late, as alleged by those who would have him particularly sympathizing with Messrs Bronson, Brady, Cooley, & Co.; and next that he and his colleague think and write in pefect harmony on the subject above mentioned.

Our neighbor of the Herald has taken a new twist. Finding the organship of the Hard shell party neither as profitable nor as honorable as he expected, and his friends not being as prompt as was expected in raising the $100,000 needed to start him in business in Boston or Philadelphia, he has concluded to go into a new line of literature. He has determined to start a *funny* daily,—the first number of which is to appear this morning, price three cents. It purports to be edited by Mr. Scoville, formerly a reporter on the Herald, and more lately editor of the Post. The Herald proprietor, however, is the main man in the concern. If he can make this new journal half as ridiculous as the Herald has been of late, its success will be certain.

N. Y. Times.

Wilmington Cyn. Oct. 18, '53.

The article in the Times of to-day has created a stir here, and now that the question as to the motives of the disorganizers in New York is up, some interesting particulars will leak out—from General James Gordon Bennett, "Sole proprietor and editor of the Herald," who wanted to go to France, to George Law, who wanted his son-in-law, Col. May, appointed to some high military office, to say nothing of the numerous steam line projects, &c., &c., &c., which find no favor with the present administration.

It is my purpose this morning to give your readers a little insight into matters in New York, that they may see how elegantly the grumblers there have themselves revived the slavery question, it being merely a pretext, as you will learn.

New York has an immense stomach—immense.—So soon as the present administration was placed in power, a great variety of schemes were started to pluck the people through the Treasury. Steamers to Amazon—to Africa—to China—to Oregon, and everywhere else, were projected to carry the mails. Now, instead of getting additional aid and comfort, the various lines were given to understand, that the Administration would not countenance any such public robbery, and that those who were now living on enormous appropriations, would be cut short of their supplies as soon as possible. The Collins line and their backers flew into a rage. So did the other lines. George Law swore terribly. But, nevertheless, the administration kept its pluck, and the President kept cool.

The next move was to get hold of the surplus.—The "money articles" of the New York papers laid the foundation for a "panic." The Herald and the National Democrat were made use of, and after the usual pro-arrangement, a committee of the political light fingered gentry was despatched here, to wheedle the Secretary of the Treasury.—"What did a Western man know of finance to be sure?" thought they. They wheedled until they tired of it. Mr. Guthrie had his eyes open. He had been a successful speculator himself, and was perfectly familiar with Wall street affairs, having had several hundred thousand invested at different times. The committee wanted the "surplus."—Guthrie swore they should not have it. They threatened insubordination. The Secretary told them to go ahead. They did go ahead, and he held on to the surplus.

This is the real cause of all the difficulties in New York. A set of gormandizing speculators have failed to rob the Treasury or to get any assurance of public aid for private adventures, and consequently they turn on the Cabinet. "They want a new Cabinet"—to be sure they do. They want men in who will fill their contracts up to the sum of $800,000 a year to one line alone. They want men in power who will allow them to ram their arms in the money box at the Custom House. They were disappointed in Guthrie—they never expected anything from Davis—were afraid to approach the President, and most awfully disappointed in Marcy. Peter G. Washington sat like a watch dog at the door of the Treasury. He is an old fox himself and therefore knows all the old foxes in the party and out of it.—He is never off duty—always wide awake, and extremely careful. In fact the Cabinet and the principal officers are men of business, knowledge and political experience, and have defeated and will defeat every attempt of the New York gormandizers to get at the public money. Hence the dissatisfaction.

Dickinson has been humbugged, and made a cat's paw of, and the everlasting nigger question which they faithfully promised never again to agitate, is made the pretext, by the disorganizers, for ousting the Cabinet, if possible. I now say to you, from the very best means of information, that the Cabinet is an unit. The President's domestic policy is fixed.

Harmony of the party on the Baltimore platform; strict construction of the Constitution; no encouragement to public plunderers; and independence of disappointed politicians, will form a part of it.—General James Gordon Bennett, of the Herald, who wanted to go to France; George Law, who wanted many things; the host of office-seekers, who wanted impossibilities, and these cormorants who wanted the "surplus" $30,000,000—think of it!! and couldn't get it—to the contrary notwithstanding.

Insanity attributed to Quinine.

The True Delta of New Orleans remarks the fact that, although no people are usually less liable to insanity than the Irish, yet now scarcely a day passes that some Irishman is not sent to the Insane Asylum. We quote the rest:

"Physicians who are opposed to the use of quinine in yellow fever cases give it as their opinion that this new development of a tendency to insanity is the result of a too general use of that subtle and deadly medicine. Public opinion attributes not a few of the many yellow fever deaths, which have of late so terribly swelled our mortuary annals, to the unwise use of quinine; if to the supposed death healing qualities of quinine be added the production of deafness, and blindness, and swollen limbs, and insanity, how great must be the responsibility of those who have so freely, in fifty grain dose, administered it!

"But the new outburst of insanity is not wholly confined to any one class of our population. Every nationality contributes its victims, upon whose brain the 'written troubles' of quinine have been traced; for all those who have recently become insane have but a short time since had their names recorded in physicians' books as among the lucky ones who were cured of yellow fever."

Napoleon's Young Guard.

A Writer in the Dublin University Magazine says that after the disasters of Moscow, when the gaps in Napoleon's legions were hastily filled up, and the young guard was created upon the wrecks of the old, it became necessary for the Monileur to announce that the new levies were burning with enthusiasm and loudly demanded to be led against the enemy.—An old general assembled several regiments who had scarcely begun their drill, or received their arms and uniforms. He harangued them in glowing terms; told them that the eyes of all France were upon them; that a desperate service required their immediate presence; that they were destined to bring back victory to the Imperial eagles; and called upon all who were ready to fol ow him, to advance a pace to the front.—A dead silence ensued, and a momentary pause One diminutive conscript alone whose soul expanded beyond the dimensions of his body, stepped resolutely forward. The rest remained motionless in the ranks. The general was disgusted with their apathy, and twirled his mustaches in indignation. He then addressed the solitary volunteer. You are said he, a gallant soldier, a grenadier worthy of France, and an honor to the grand army. You shall march to the field of glory—you shall march at once with me—with the Emperor! And now,' turning to the recreant battalions, 'you sneaking scoundels, (here he became almost inarticulate with rage)—you——you shall march too, all the same.' The story loses by being rendered into English, for French oratory indulges in expectives which are not to be translated.

Population of the Turkish Empire.—We are constantly told of twelve millions of Greeks domineered over by four millions of Turks. The proportions are not correctly given, even if we confine ourselves to European Turkey alone. In this estimate are given the whole Greek population in all the dominions of the Sultan, whilst the Mussulman numbers are only those of Europe. The latest authority upon the statistics of the population of the whole Turkish Empire is a work just published in Paris by A. Ubicini. He gives the numbers as follows:

Religions.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.
Mussulmans	4,550,000	12,650,000	3,800,000
Greeks	10,000,000	3,000,000	
Catholics	600,000	260,000	
Jews	70,000	80,000	
Gipsies	80,000		

Decimation.—As an average calculation, we believe it would be fair to say that the yellow fever has decimated all the communities it has visited.—This estimate, if erroneous, may be considered as below rather than above the mark. The proportionate loss is, perhaps, smaller in New Orleans than in any other town, but here it may be considered as embracing fully one-tenth of our population. This was our loss in three months and a half. Mobile was decimated in one month. So of Galveston, Vicksburg, Thibodaux, and other towns. Natchez, with a population estimated during the summer below three thousand, lost in two months, three hundred and fifty. But, perhaps, the severest loss was in the small village of Lake Providence, where a population, never estimated over two hundred, the loss was one hundred and twenty.—*N. O. Delta.*

The following is one of the toasts given at the celebration of the 4th of July out west: "American youth—may their ambition reach as high as their shooting colours."

From the New York Times.

The Turkish Declaration of War Against Russia—Interesting Details.

The following letter from the *Portafoglio Maltese* gives some very interesting details of the Grand Ottoman Council, in its late deliberation upon the question of war with Russia. Our own and the English press have hitherto informed us of nothing but its results, and as the proceedings described are illustrative of the Moslem character, while throwing light upon the spirit at present prevailing in Turkey and her dependencies, we have translated the entire letter:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—The Divan, as I announced to you in my last letter, had been authorized by the Sultan to convoke an extraordinary assembly of the notables of the realm, on Sunday, Sept. 25, for the purpose of pronouncing finally on the Russian question. This high political tribunal handed in its decision at 10 P. M., on Monday.—The Council was composed of 280 persons, ministers, viziers, *ulemas*, functionaries of the first and second classes, and officers of the army. It was presided over by the Grand Vizier, MUSTAPHA PACHA, with the assistance of the Scheik ul-Islam and the Scheriff Prince MOHEMMED IBN-NAUM. RESCHID PACHA laid before the assembly the historical details of the Turco-Russian difficulty, relating all the phases of the question, and explaining how the Porte had lost all hope of seeing Russia recede from her unreasonable demands and accept the modified Vienna Note. The Russian Emperor had, on the contrary, declared that he desired to punish the *barbarian Turks*. With these words the minister concluded, and the assembly passed on to its final deliberation.

The protocol, drawn up on the spot as the expression of the national will, declared that *all diplomatic negotiations in the Turkish-Russian question were at an end, and that the Ottomans offered to the Crown their property and their blood for the instant vindication of their rights against Russia, who, by throwing her troops into the Danubian Principalities, manifested her disdain for the benefits of peace, precisely at the moment when the Porte and Europe were most anxious to maintain it.*

After this deliberation, MEHEMET-ALI-PACHA, the Minister of War, declared that the regular troops on the Danube, and on the frontier of Anatolia, amounted to 217.000 men, without counting the irregular corps and numerous bands of volunteers.—Moreover, the Minister could announce to the Assembly that the different contingents of regular troops offered a reserve of 180.000 men ready to march; and it was decided that this imposing force should be directed partly to the frontiers of Russia in Asia, and partly to the borders of Roumelia.—MAHMOUD-PACHA, the Minister of the Marine, in the name of the fleet, expressed his desire to visit the coasts of the Black Sea. Finally, MUCTAR-BEY-EFFENDI, the official agent of the Viceroy of Egypt, and Councillor of State, interpreted the wishes of ABBAS-PACHA by declaring that His Highness was disposed to manifest his devotion to the Sultan and the country by unlimited sacrifices.

A member, congratulating those present upon the excellent demonstrations of the Shah of Persia, was still desirous to know whether that Prince had really decided to make common cause with the Porte.—The Ministers were about to make reply to this inquiry, when the Scheriff MOHAMMED-IBN-NAUM, starsed to his feet, and cried aloud: "*Allah! Allah!! effendimsin kilticimi keiskin cilesse,*" (May God greatly sharpen the scimetar of the Sultan.) The Scheriff MOHAMMED-IBN-NAUM, who has, for fifteen years past, held the great *Scherifat* of Mecca, exercises an extraordinary influence, as a descendant of the Prophet, over the various tribes of Arabia, Syria and Kurdistan. He then stated that the clergy had placed immense sums of money at the disposal of the Minister of War. RESCHID PACHA took pleasure in lauding the conduct of the various Christian populations, in spite of the machinations of Russia, and concluded by saying that the Imperial Government would protect that class of its subjects with peculiar solitude. The Chiefs of the Clergy responded that they took real pleasure in confirming this report of the Christian populations. They added that they had none to contend with but their Russian foes, and that the Christians, in maintaining their faithful submission to the Sultan, had no hostile demonstration to fear, but if they should declare in favor of the Russians, they would be treated as enemies.

Baron DE BRUCK and Colonel WILDENBRUCK having made every effort to delay the convention or Assembly, that they might prevail upon the sultan to accept the Vienna Note *purely and simply*, perceiving the inutility of their attempt, joined, on the 26th, in conference with M. DE LACFUR and LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFF, and separately drew up a note to the General Assembly depicting the calamities that war would occasion. It is also said that they protested against the rejection of the Vienna Note by the Porte and the representatives of France and England offered a guarantee against the interpretation that Russia might give the said Note if the Porte would yield.—This version being exact, we are forced to believe that the ambassadors of Prussia and Austria refused to give any such guarantee against the future tendencies of Russia.

However that may be, the notes in question were handed in to the Porte, accompanied by verbal declarations which differed from each other, and did not by any means agree in all instances with the note; but these demonstiations had no influence upon the Grand Council, which decided that all negotiations had terminated.

At the close of the extraordinary assembly the Scheikul-Is am pronounced his *ferva*, the sacred and irrevocable decision which this Pontiff gives forth as head of the clergy, and Lieutenant of the Sultan. He has thus legalized the deliberation by which war is just declared against Russia, unless the Muscovite troops retire beyond the Pruth.

A Striking Simile.

A recent Swiss traveler describes a village in the Grison county, situated on the slope of a great mountain, of which the strata shelve in the direction of the place. Huge crags directly ovorhanging the village, and massy enough to sweep the whole into the torrent below, have become separated from the main body of the mountain in the course of ages, by great fissures, and now scarcely adhere to it. When they give way the village must perish. It is only a question of time, and the catastrophe may happen any day.

For year past, engineers have been sent from time to time to measure the width of the fissures, who report them constantly increasing. The villagers for more than one generation have been fully aware of their danger; subscriptions have been once or twice opened in the cantons and in Germany to enable them to remove; yet they live on in their doomed dwelling from year to year, fortified against the ultimate certainty and daily probability of destruction by the common sentiment—things may last their time and no longer. It is needless to say how much of this popular fatalism is exhibited in the habitual acquiescence of modern society in the political institutions under which it lives. The cracks and crevices in the mountain which overhangs our old privilege founded European system, are constantly seconded by explorers, and their reports are never re-assuring; we are more and more convinced of the insecurity of thrones and commonwealths; political sagacity wholly fails to reveal to us the manner of their re construction. Yet we live on in a kind of provisional safety, reconciled to the constant neighborhood of dangers, against which apparently, we can no better guard ourselves than the villagers can prevent the fall of their rocks.
Edinburg Review.

TRIAL OF PATIENCE.—A good lady, whose domestic resources do not admit of an extensive retinue of servants, was engaged up stairs a few days since in an endeavor to quiet a crying baby, when her door bell rang urgent. No one was near to answer the summons but herself, and the baby was at the point where sleep promised to stop its vociferation. She laid the youngster on the bed, who began his cries again, and hastened to the door. "Will you accept a *track*, mem?" said a masculine voice, and then was thrust into her hand a ghostly homily headed "Do not be offended." Her feelings may be easily imagined as she took the back track and returned to her bady.—Say ye severest what would ye have done?"—*Boston Post.*

NOT A BAD IDEA.—The editor of the Rome *Farmer*, has established a peculiar tariff of charges for the publication of marriage notices. For a notice where the wife is a first rate one, he charges $1, and from that down to nothing, just according to the estimate of the husband. In one week several notices were received accompanied by one dollar, and only one with less. One fellow alone valued his wife at *fifty cents*.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, October 22nd, 1853.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

The General-in-Chief, with sorrow, announces to the Army, the death, on the 8th instant, at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida, of Bvt. Brigadier General Thomas Childs, Major 1st Artillery.

General Childs entered the Military Academy as a Cadet in May, 1813, and received his first Commission (3d Lieutenant) the next year. His distinction began at Fort Erie, in 1814. In the Florida war, he received the Brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel, for gallant conduct, and in the war with Mexico, he won the Brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General, being distinguished in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, at the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the siege of Puebla.

His high military qualities, caused his being repeatedly selected for important commands, in critical emergencies, as that of Governor and Commander of Puebla, where, with a very limited force, he sustained a siege of 28 days, and finally repulsed a greatly superior number of the enemy under Santa Anna. He was also charged with a delicate trust in Florida at the time of his death.

As appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased, officers of the Army, serving within his late command, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and on the day succeeding the receipt of this order, at 12 M., eleven minute guns will be fired at each of the several military posts lately under his orders, and the national flag be displayed at half-staff from that hour until sunset the same day.

By command of Major General SCOTT.

L. THOMAS,
Ass't. Adjutant General.

Two Mexican Ex-Ministers Shot.

A letter from an army officer near the Rio Grande communicates that, by order of Santa Anna, Luis de la Rosa, formerly Mexican Minister to the United States, and Senor Tornel, one of President Arista's Ministers of War, whose name escaped me, have both been shot recently, somewhere near the northern boundary of Mexico. De la Rosa was Minister of Foreigh Affairs immediately after the capitulation of the city of Mexico, and was the immediate instigator of Santa Ann's expulsion from the country, and wrote a letter informing him of his disgrace. The other victim was also implicated in the same trausaction—Both were shot summarily, without pretence of trial.

GEN. DAVIS AND THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.—The Washington Star has "taken pains to obtain information justifying the posi ive assertion," that Gen. Davis will not leave the Cabinet for the purpose of accepting the Mississippi Senatorship.

NEWS FROM INDIA IN TEN DAYS—PASSENGERS IN THREE WEEKS.—Within a twelvemonth of the present date a railway will be completed from Ostend to Trieste, a distance of 1,400 miles, in which there are even now only two considerable breaks. Letters, passengers and parcels will then occupy little more than two days from the shores of the Channel to those of the Adriatic; four days more will take them to Egypt, and by the aid of the railway from Alexandria to Cairo, now rapidly advancing, they may within 36 hours be afloat on the Red Sea, and in 12 days thereafter be safe in Bombay, or within three weeks of their leaving London. Within this date the electric telegraph, now preparing to be laid across the Mediterranean, will have reached Suez, and the 4.000 miles of wire which have already reached Calcutta will connect every great town in India with the port of Bombay; so that before the year 1856 expires we shall have communication by electic telegraph in 10 or 11 days' time with every part of India, and by a steamer and rail from Bombay in 21.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE DEVIL AND THE COUNT; A GERMAN NOVEL IN MINIATURE.—A certain count, who, in order to rise the wind, had made a league with the Old Gentleman, violated his engagement, and was suddenly waited upon by his diabolical creditor, who, with a grin on his face, cried out to his victim: "Come we must be off immediately!" The count appeared most terrified. In a timid tone of expostulation, he said: "Our agreement was for forty years; only twenty have elapsed; must I go?" "Yes," replied Satan, in a determined but dogged tone. "Grant me but a year?" "No!" "A day?" "Then said the count, "you see this candle; it is an inch long.—Whilst it is burning, here is another bottle, and a capital cigar to regale you. Will you not spare me until this candle is burnt out?" "Yes," answered the infernal guest. "Very well," said the count, blowing out the candle and thursting it into his pocket, "then I'm snug enough." So saying, he left the appartment by another door. The gentleman in black got up, his whole frame trembled with anger, and his eyes scintillating with lurid corruscations of wrath.—He seemed withall decidedly sneaking, and vanished with a clap of thunder!

THE OYSTER TRADE.—This is the season of harvest in the oyster business; the time intervening between the extremes of warmth and cold, either of which is made to improve it. Consequently, the oyster beds, in all directions, are being raked; and numerous vessels, mostly from Virginia, are seen discharging their cargoes of shell fish near the markets. A large proportion of those thus tended, are at once put in barrels, in the shell, and sent off to Cincinnati, Louisville, and other distant parts of the country. They sell for 90 cents or $1 per hundred. Southern oysters, being short-lived, are generally taken out of the shell before they are sent away. Just at this time, the beds of Southern oysters planted last Spring in Northern waters; are taken up, according to the invariable fashion, as they could not survive the cold of this climate. By December the oyster business will be more quiet.
Journal of Commerce.

IMMENSE RAILROAD RECEIPTS.—The Erie Railroad receipts for October have been of unprecedented magnitude; no less than $225.809 from passengers and mails; $327.186 from freights—total $552,995. This is an increase of $176.000 over the same month last year. The Hudson River Railroad receipts were $153.258—an increase of near $50,000 from the last year.

MOVEMENT OF PATENTEES.—A great combination of patentees is on foot, to obtain from Congress a renewal of their several grants. Among them is the Woodworth Planing Machine—the Goodyear India Rubber patent—the Morse Telegraph patent and other heavy interests. It is said that half a million of dollars has been pledged to ease the passage of the various schemes through Congress.

Some one estimates that there are hogs enough packed in Cincinnati every year to reach round the world if they were arranged in single file, the tail of each hog in the mouth of his immediate "successor."

M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

Are ranked among the most popular remedies of the day.—That it will cure liver complaint, sick headache, and dyspepsia, is now beyond a doubt. Read the following testimony from a well known lady and gentleman of our own city.

NEW YORK, August 3, 1852.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 248 Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years during which time they have spent a large amount of money, and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box; and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. There are other Pil's, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Druggist.

Take Holloway's Pills to cure Asthmatical Complaints, Old Coughs, and Affections of the Chest.

The extraordinary efficacy of these invaluable Pills in the cure of complaints affecting the chest, whether arising from asthma, old coughs, or occasional colds, is now so well attested by numbers of persons, both home and abroad, that have been cured by their use, that Holloway's Pills have become the most popular remedy for such diseases. A few doses will remove the phlegm, relieve the oppression of the chest, and thereby produce a healthy action of the lungs: to assist in perfecting the cure, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed into the chest every night.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

The Stomach

Is the Most important organ of digestion. It has three coats; that which has the most to do with digestion is the mucous coat, which lines it. This coat is supposed to furnish by its glands, what is called the gastric juice, which is the principal agent of digestion in the Stomach.

The Stomach is also abundantly supplied with nerves, which seem to act as so many telegraphic wires in keeping up the communication with the most remote parts of the body. To the nervous system belongs a net work of small nerves, extending from the head down through the chest and abdomen, connecting, by its filaments, the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, stomach, kidneys, bladder, &c., together, enabling them to sympathise with each other and to harmonise in their actions.

The Stomach is the seat of a train of distressing affections Dyspepsia and indigestion, in their thousand distressing and various forms, all depend upon a derangement of the functions of the stomach; but when we reflect upon its unmerciful abuses by the sensualist, the glutton, or the inebriate, we are astonished at its powers of endurance.

We would, therefore, advise all who are suffering under the various diseases which are so intimately connected with the stomach, to give *Hampton's Vegetable Tincture* a trial. It will be seen by numerous certificates, that in the cure of disease its success has been truly wonderful and unprecedented.

See advertisement on Fourth Page.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. B. Alderman, Mr. OLLEN M. LEWIS, of New Hanover Co., to Miss SUSAN, eldest daughter of Chas. Page, Esq., of Duplin Co.

At the residence of Isaac Lane, Esq., in Sampson county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. George W. Huffham, Mr. ISHAM R. FAISON, of Duplin county, to Miss VIRGINIA FAISON.

DIED,

In the City of Montgomery, Ala., on the 21st of October last, Mrs. ANNA R. LUCIANI, aged 54 years; and also on the 22d, P. M. LUCIANI, aged 68 years; formerly residents of Wilmington.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

13.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 32 passengers.

Nov. 14.—New Schr. Village Gem, Case, fm Boston, to J. H. Flanner.

U. S Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 35 passengers.

13—Schr. Lydia Brooks, Coombs, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

14—Barque Saranac, Bigley, from New York, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses and salt.

Schr. Sea Lion, Thomas, from Rockland, to J. & D. McRae & Co. She has been ashore at the mouth of the river. Capt. Thomas reports that his vessel sprung a leak in a gale of the 5th inst, off Cape Hatteras, and was leaking at the rate of 900 strokes per hour. On the 8th off New Inlet, discovered his cargo (lime) to be on fire, and it being so rough that he could not get in, he was compelled to run her ashore, for the safety of all concerned; and commeneed throwing his cargo over, and threw all but about 100 casks. He remained ashore three days; was then got off with the loss of anchors and chains, boat, wheel, gafftopsails, and other sails split; will go on the railway for repairs.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, fm Fayetteville, to Wm. H. McRary.

15—Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, fm New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, fm Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores

Schr. Adele, Applegit, from New York, to J. H. Flanners with mdze.

15—Brig Metallek, Alley, fm Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay, &c.

Schr. Purse, Nicholas, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

16—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 28 passengers.

Nov. 17—U. S. M. Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 25 passengers.

13—Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Eilers.

Brig Cape Fear, Barry, from Savannah, to Miles Costin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

16—Schr. Empire, Hopkins, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co., with mdze.

CLEARED.

13.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 98 passengers.

Nov. 14—Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 1 hhd. wax, 69 obls. copper ore, 43 do. spirits turpentine, 1252 do. rosin, 772 do. turpentine, 200 do. tar.

14—Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by Jos. R. Blossom.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladeator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 75 passengers.

15—Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with 206 bbls. rosin, 103,000 feet lumber.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Digge, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Victory, Baker, for Boston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Derrickson, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

16—Brig Annandale, Pendleton, for Saco, Me., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 91,000 feet timber.

Schr Fred. Dyer, Bradman, for Boston, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 110,000 feet lumber.

16—U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 75 passengers.

Schr. E. H. Rowley, Rogers, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1800 bbls. rosin, 50 do. spirits turpentine, 462 bush. pea nuts, 21 boxes, 29 bbls., 3 hhds. dried fruit, 37 bales yarn.

Schr. W. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Crary, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; 908 bbls. rosin, 406 do. spirits turpentine, 15 do. flour, 2 bales roots, 328 bush. pea nuts, 5½ tons braziletto wood.

16—Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown,

Nov. 17—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 89 passengers.

17—Schr. E. T. Blodgett, Taylor, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

17—Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 16 bbls. and 13 boxes dried fruit, 85 bales cotton, 5 do. waste, 17 do. yarn, 18 do. sheeting, 317 bush. pea nuts, 34 boxes tobacco, 170 bundles paper, 2004 bbls. rosin, 380 do. spirits turpentine, 38,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Vermont, Elliot, for New London, by Kidder & Martin; with 117,500 feet lumber.

Schr. Purse, Moore, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

SALT.—125 Sacks Salt, for sale low, by
nov 18—65-1w—11-1m] UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

1000 PAIR OF BROGANS Come at last, which we will warrant to be the *best* in market; also 500 pair of Women's Planters of the very best quality. For sale as cheap as the cheapest, by
Nov 11, 1853. JONES & GARDNER.

J. F. HERRING,

GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of *Timber, Lumber, Shingles and Naval Stores*, and for *Country Produce* generally, Wilmington, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to any business in the above line committed to his charge. [Nov. 21, 1853 —11-1t*

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY, on Saturday, Nov. 12th, from the subscriber residing in Brunswick, county, his negro man JIM. Said negro is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well set, with smooth skin and good teeth. Had on when he left, a new homespun coat, and black pea-jacket, with blue and black lining, and a striped and twilled shirt, and good palm-leaf hat. Says he was raised by Allen Barbery, dec'd., of Sampson county. He was bought last week from Mr. Oates S. Lewis, of that county. The above reward will be given to any person who will return said boy to me, or lodge him in any Jail so I can get him.
JOHN MERCER.
Brunswick co., Nov. 18th, 1853. 64-2t—11-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853 [11-tf

NEW HOTEL IN ELIZABETHTOWN!

THE undersigned take this method of informing the patrons and friends of "The Old Brick House," that they have taken it for the accommodation of persons who may visit Elizabethtown, or pass that way; and that it is now undergoing extensive repairs and thorough refitting. Our TABLE will be furnished with the best of the market. Our OSTLERS are careful and attentive. Our prices the same as formerly paid at this House.

HORSES AND VEHICLES are kept by, and may be hired of us, to convey persons to any section of the surrounding country. RICHARDSON & CROFTON.
Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 10, '53. 11-3m

THEY HAVE COME. Per schrs. W. H. & L. P. Smith, and E. S. Powell, 20 bbls. of fine Apples; 5 do. Hiram Smith's best Flour; 20 half bbls. Extra Family do.; 9 kegs of Extra Goshen Butter; 10 bbls. Red and Silver skinned Onions.

ALSO—1,000 lbs. extra fine Bacon Hams, all low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Nov. 18, 1853.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to come forward and pay the same, by the first of January next, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

☞THE STORE now occupied by the subscriber, at Lisbon, Sampson county, is for LEASE for the term of three years. G. S. BRONSON.
Lisbon, Sampson co., Nov. 18th, '53. 11-tljan*

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR. 75 bbls. Superfine, just received, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

N. C. BACON. 2000 pieces, Hams, Souldess and Sides, now in store, and for sale by
Nov. 17. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

OLD NASH BRANDY. A few bbls. superior Old Nash Brandy, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NAILS. 100 kegs, assorted sizes, for sale by
Nov. 17. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

INDEX RERUM, or Index of Subjects; intended as a Manuel to aid the student and the professional man in preparing himself for usefulness, with an introduction illustrating its utility and method of use. By John Todd. For Nov. 14] sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

TREATISE ON BUSINESS.—A Practical Treatise on Business; or, How to Get, Save, Spend, Give, Lend and Bequeath Money, with an enquiry into the chances of success and causes of Failure in Business—By Edwin P. Frudley. Also, Prize Essays, Statistics, Miscellaneous, and numerous Private Letters from successful and distinguished Business Men. Received and for sale at
Nov. 14] S. W. WHITAKER'S.

JUST RECEIVED—15 bbls. assorted Crackers; 10 half bbls do. do.; 10 boxes do. do.; 10 cans Boston do., and for sale by W. H. McKOY.

PINK EYES. 10 bbls. Pink Eye Potatoes, just received from Syracuse, and warranted superior to any in the market. For sale by W. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.20	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	14	@	16
Adamantine	28	@	40
Sperm	50	@	60
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	14	@	00
Laguayra	12	@	13
Cuba	00	@	00
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb	9	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	82½	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	16	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	25	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	2 50	@	2 60
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	00	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 25
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00
do. No. 2	@	0	00
do. No. 3	@	0	00
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00
Herrings, East.	@	3	25
do. N.C. roe,	@00	@	00
do. Smoked,			
℔ box	40	@	50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	7 00	@	9 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00
Fayetteville	0 00	@	6 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	00	@	00
Oats	00	@	60
White Beans		@	00
Pease, Cow	75	@	80
Rice, rough.	1 08	@	1 10
do., clean,			
℔ lb	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 20
Northern	0 90	@	1 05
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37½
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic)			
Whiskey	34	@	35
N. E. Rum	38	@	40
Gin	38	@	40
Brandy	37½	@	40
do. Apple	40	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M. (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	11 50	@	13 00
Wide do.	8 00	@	9 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	8 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
New Orleans	00	@	00
Cuba	24	@	25
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5½	@	0
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, Wilmington Turpentine,			
Virgin dip	0 00	@	3 85
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 85
Hard	2 10	@	2 15
Tar	2 20	@	2 25
Pitch	0 00	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	@	2 75
do. No. 2,	0 00	@	2 75
do. No. 3,	1 12½	@	1 15
Spts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	63
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	22
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 15	@	1 25
Linseed, raw	75	@	80
do. boiled	00	@	80
Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	50	@	75
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	12	@	13
Middlings	9	@	9½
Shoulders	9	@	00
Hog round	9½	@	00
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	0	@	00
Shoulders	0	@	00
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	12	@	13
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11	@	12
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl	17 00	@	18 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	13 50	@	14 00
do. Fulton			
Market	00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	@	30
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 25
do. dead,	℔ 00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush	00	@	55
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground	1 55	@	1 60
do. fine	00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	5½	@	7
New Orleans	5½	@	7
Muscovado	5½	@	7
Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
Clarified and			
Granulated.	6¾	@	9
SOAP, ℔ lb	5	@	7
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	5 00	@	5 50
Common	0 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl.	20 00	@	0 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'g.	8 00	@	16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.			
Shipping	00 00	@	00 00
Mill prime	8 50	@	11 50
do. inferior to			
ordinary	4 00	@	7 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	9	@	10

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 45	a $	50
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	75
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	22½
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	0
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a	7 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	75
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 50	a.	8 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
Rice per 100 lbs.			22½
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	55		60
Spirits Turpntine, do	00	a	80
Lumber, per M.	10 00	a	11 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 per ct. prem.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	" "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17TH, 1853.

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Thursday last, the Turpentine market has ruled very unsteady, and the price on Saturday advanced 5 cents on previous quotations On Tuesday, however, the price declined 5@10 cents, and Wednesday 5 cents further, making it $3 85 for virgin and yellow dip, and $2 10 @ $2 15 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs; at which the market closed firm. The receipts of the week ended to-day foot up 7,024 bbls., and sales as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	1,500	$3 95	$2 15
Friday	1,291	3 95	2 15
Saturday	874	4 00	2 15
Monday	550	4 00	2 25
Tuesday	1,659	3 90 @ 3 95	2 15
Wednesday	1,020	3 85 @ 3 90	2 10@2 15
Thursday	130	3 85	

The market opened this morning at $3 85, at which quotation the article seems firm, with a moderate demand from shippers and distillers.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has ruled rather steady during the week. The quotation at the close of Tuesday, however, shows a decline of ¼ cent on last week's lowest figure. The sales since Thursday last reach 2,602 bbls, viz:

Thursday,	1,400	bbls. 63½ @ 64 cts.	℔ gall—bbls. included.		
Friday	800	" 63	" "	do.	do.
Saturday	100	" 63	" "	do.	do.
Tuesday	302	" 63	" "	do.	do.

The market on yesterday was rather dull, and parcels were offered at 63 cents without finding a buyer. Nothing done this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries, and buyers do not seem disposed to operate; the price has a decided downward tendency.

ROSIN—Since Thursday last, but very little has been done in this article, and the market has been rather quiet.—The sales are as follows: On Thursday, 1,000 bbls. Common at $1 15, and Saturday 255 do. do. at $1 15 for large size bbls; Tuesday, 800 do. No. 1 at $2 75 ℔ bbl.; and Wednesday, 200 do.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

General Politics.

The age of progress may be a proper designation for this nineteenth century, generally speaking, but we think that the age of letter-writing would more distinctly characterize the political aspect of that portion of the century known as 1853. Most essentially, this is the Republic of letters, in which men, otherwise of good sense, make fools of themselves upon paper; and fools exhibit their folly more conspicuously through the same medium. The series of letters to which the fuss about the New York Custom House has given rise, seems to have contributed a much larger amount to the current political literature of the day than its intrinsic importance would warrant, because of the fact that the leading actors concerned have chosen to exhibit themselves in print, their compositions taking the form of letters; all of which was simply foolish. A public man cannot be guilty of a greater mistake.

However this New York election may have resulted, we cannot but think that its importance has been very considerably over-rated. Although, to read the Herald and some other of the New York city papers, one would suppose that that "Commercial Emporium" stood in the same relation to this country that Paris does to France, a little reflection shows us that such is far from being the case—that, on the contrary, the known profligacy of its leading politicians tends, in a great measure, to neutralize the influence of its numbers and position, certainly to an extent not compensated for the power of its wealth or commerce. The New York affair is simply a local squabble, and nothing but the force of letter-writing has ever given it any other complexion. Its influence upon the next Congress will be infinitesimal. Perhaps a fresh howl or two will be raised against the message and the reports, in which a stricter economy will be recommended in connection with the extravagant contracts for Ocean Mail Steamers with New York Jobbers and speculators, and the direction of a greater amount of care and energy to the increase and efficiency of the Navy, in all which we believe the administration will be triumphantly sustained.

☞ The first consignment of Produce received here per the Central Railroad, arrived last Thursday, and was consigned to WM. A. GWYER, Esq., Commission Merchant. The consignment consisted of 536 barrels Rosin and 16 barrels Spirits Turpentine, which was brought the distance of 12 miles on the Central Road, out of Johnston county. We learn that there is now waiting to come in, as soon as the Road progresses far enough to receive it, some 10,000 barrels of Naval Stores.

☞ "Barnum's Illustrated News" and "Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion," for last week, are upon our table. We think the artistic style of both these works is perceptibly improving, and we learn from those who have had time to read their letter-press through, that they are generally very interesting, at least fully up to the standard of any literary papers in the country. For sale at Mr. Whitaker's 6¼ cents.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The returns from the recent elections in New York, are too scattering to possess any interest in detail, so that we may as well sum up in a few words and say, that the "softs" have a plurality over the "hards," throughout the State; and the whigs have a plurality over them, and have carried everything, having elected two-thirds of their State Senators, who serve for two years. The U. S. Senator in place of Wm. H. Seward, is to be chosen by the Assembly elected next year, and the State Senators now elected; so that, in fact, the re-election of Seward is secured; and this is the first result of the extreme love for the South professed by the awfully righteous hards. So much did they hate abolitionism, that they took the most direct method to keep that "national" man—Wm. H. Seward—in the U. S. Senate. Great people, these bolters.

GUILTY.—It will be seen that BADGER, of the Portsmouth Globe, has again committed matrimony. He has been caught with the proceeds of his offence in his possession, and was last seen pushing off North in company with Mrs. BADGER. We sentence him to bear the paternal charge of a dozen little BADGERS. But what's the odds, so you're happy?—BADGER, no doubt, looks with a smile of pity upon the followers of single *un*-blessedness. Well, we guess he's right. If we had time, we would investigate the subject:

The "Co.'s" Lament.

"'Tis done. I saw it in my dreams."

Kind reader, *dear* reader, how *can* you expect any editorial in the *Globe* for a week to come? Oh! the weakness of "human natur!" Can any dear, good lady tell the "Co." how long a "honey-moon" lasts? Or how many miles long a "wedding tour" is? Wish they'd quarrel. Guess they were seasick last night; hope so, any how. Just to think, Badger, Law. Badger, our *animal*, Badger, the editor of the *Globe*, has gone and got married! Then went whizzing through town last night, took the boat for Baltimore, came near carrying the "Co." off with him; said he was going on a "wedding tour" to spend the "honey-moon." How ridiculous, to make such a fuss about getting married; why, we would marry fifty times, and never think of a "wedding tour" or the "honey-moon." We should like to marry several times just to set an example of propriety and equanimity.

Here it is in proper form:

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, North Carolina, on the 8th inst., Miss KITTY ANN WELLS, to LAW. BADGER, Editor Daily Globe, Portsmouth.

So wags the world.—*Portsmouth Globe.*

MR. WALKER'S OUTFIT.—The report having been actively circulated by the anti-Democratic papers that Hon. Robert J. Walker, after finally declining the mission to China, had still retained the $9,000 which he received as outfit, the Washington Star contains the following contradiction:

THE HON. R. J. WALKER'S OUTFIT.—Perceiving that many newspapers rest under an error about this matter, we have to say that on finally determining not to go to China, Mr. Walker promptly paid back into the U. S Treasury the amount he had drawn for his outfit, when intending to accept the mission.

Arrival of the George Law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, Nov. 3d, is at quarantine. She brings 465 passengers, the California mails, and $872.000 in specie on freight. She brings no news of moment. Her specie is consigned principally as follows: American Exchange Bank $400,000; Adams & Co. $240,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. $84,000.

AN OLD WOMAN'S SERMON.—My dear friends—there are three things that I very much wonder at.—The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw clubs and stones into fruit trees to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone it would fall down itself. The second that men should go to war and kill one another; if they would let one another alone, they would die themselves; and the third and last thing I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after young women, for if they would stay at home, the young women would come after them.

Report of the President of the W. & R. R. R.

The President and Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, respectfully submit to the Stockholders their eighteenth annual report, showing the business of the Company for the year ending the 30th September, 1853.

The receipts have been as follows:

From through passengers,	$214,135 02	
" way passengers,	138,148 40	
" Steamboat freights, &c.	17,609 67	
" Railroad freights,	112,582 23	
" Rents, Transportation of mails, &c.,	86,424 35	
		$568,899 67

EXPENDITURES.

TRANSPORTATION.

For repairs and purchase of Locomotives,	$37,644 95	
Repairs of Coaches, Cars, &c.	35,468 27	
Transportations, including Station expenses,	82,120 51	
		$155,233 73

ROAD REPAIRS.

For pay of overseers, hands, &c.,	$23,282 13	
" Subsistence & Cloth'g,	9,571 38	
" Cost of Materials,	12,201 31	
		$ 45,054 82

STEAM BOATS.

Repairs,	$26,259 24	
Fuel,	43,180 14	
Subsistence and Pay,	78,213 46	
		$147,652 84
Office expenses,		365 62
		$348,307 01
Difference,		$220,592 66
To which add assetts on hand at the beginning of the year,	$103,649 79	
Sales of Old Iron, &c.,	49,615 69	
Capital Stock paid in,	1,335 13	154,600 61
		$375,193 27
Out of which there has been paid for interest and exchange,	$ 57,976 30	
Dividends Nos 2 and 3,	119,695 50	
	177,671 80	
Cash and other assets now on hand,	124,964 26	$302,636 06
Leaving this balance accounted for as follows:—		72,557 21

We have obtained a certificate from the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company for 1000 shares of stock, valued at $100,000 00

On which there had been paid and charged in last year's account, $ 5,880 50

Leaving to be paid, 94,119 50

Which has absorbed the above balance of $72.557 21, and increased the Company's indebtedness $21,562 29.

For a further statement of the liabilities of the Company you are referred to the Treasurer's account, marked A.

By a comparison of receipts and expenditures, it will be seen that our receipts have exceeded those of the last year, $58,860 90, showing an increase in the business of the company well calculated to inspire confidence.

Although our expenditures have also increased $22.397 13, yet on examination of the items, it will be seen that this increase is made up principally in the purchase of motive power and freight cars. During this year two first class locomotives and 40 Freight Cars have been added to our stock, at a cost of $36,000

The business of the Company has been carried on with regularity, and dispatch, and we are gratified to be enabled to say, without serious accident.

It will be seen, that our local business on the Road is still on the increase. To this source we may confidently look for permanency, as no rival improvement, which it is probable can be constructed can successfully compete with us in this department of our revenue. It is also gratifying as an evidence of the general improvement and prosperity of the country along the line of our Road. In 1841, the first year after the completion of the Road, the receipts from local travel was $8,075; they are now $138,148 40; the freights the same year, amounted to only $29,726 94, they now reach $112,582 23, making a difference in the total local business of the Company of $212.928 69 between the years 1841 and 1853.

This may be taken as a fair indication of the progress of improvement in Farming and other industrial pursuits of this portion of the State; and it is a source of gratification to look at this gradual development of the productive interests, and to feel conscious that our Road has contributed largely thereto. The prosperity of our Road and of the country, go hand in hand together; as the country is improved, the receipts of the Road are increased in a corresponding proportion. To those interested in the Road therefore it must be gratifying to notice the spirit of improvement abroad in the land, as it is a sure indication of our onward march, and calculated to inspire confidence in the permanent value of the stock of the Company.

The probability that the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road will be completed by the end of this or early in the coming year, suggests the propriety of our taking action upon the disposition which it is proposed to make of the Steamers of the Company, and of their Wharf in Charleston, S. C. This subject is resectfully submitted for your consideration.

Out of the nett profits of the year the Board have declared two dividends, one $3, and another of $4, on the share, making 7 per cent.

It has been suggested that a branch be constructed from our Road to the Coal Mines. This subject is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

It is also thought that the establishment of a Transfer Office in the City of New York would tend materially to advance the value of the stock, and it would be well for the stockholders to take the subject into consideration, and if advisable, to give the necessary authority to the board of Directors to establish such an Office under proper regulations.

Herewith you have the report of the Examining Committee, the table of receipts and expenditures for the current year, Comparative table for the past year, and the Treasurer's returns for the year. All of which is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

ALEX. MACRAE, President.

General Lewis Cass.

Our readers will remember how recently this distinguished patriot was afflicted by the death of his wife. He is now visited with another bereavement by the death of a favorite grand-daughter. The whole country will deeply sympathize with him in his sorrows. His recent bereavement is feelingly alluded to in the following extract of a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"It is melancholy to see how the different factions vie with each other in the skill and management with which they endeavor to appropriate General Cass and his popularity with the masses to their own particular use, while the old statesman himself is bowed with afflictions which tear the fibres of his heart. With the wound struck by the death of the cherished partner of his life yet bleeding, he has, as I just learn from Detroit, been struck down with another terrible bereavement, in the death of his favorite grand-child, Lizzie Canfield, daughter of Captain Canfield, his son-in-law. She was a bright and lovely child, at the interesting age of ten, and perfectly well, and reading in the evening, and yet that same night Gen. Cass was wakened from a profound sleep with the melancholy announcement that she was dying. To add to the horror of the scene, the father, Captain Canfield, was absent from home, while the mother's tearless shrieks and lamentations were filling the old family mansion, and wringing the very soul from the down-stricken grand-father. What a night that must have been? What are political honors, what the shouts of approving multitudes or of hypocritical demagogues, to a heart afflicted like that of General Cass! But I will not intrude longer upon private grief; my own feelings must be my own apology for obtruding it on the public."

"Was Paul inclined to politics?" we asked of Mrs. Partington, as we saw the old dame reading a "grand rally" handbill at the corner of the grocery store. She asked us to wait a moment till she digested her specs. "Inclined to politics?"—said she, and her eyes rested upon the period at the end of the last line, till she seemed to be meditating a full stop. "He was, but he wasn't propergander nor an oilygarchist or an avaritionist nor a demigod as some of 'em are; all he wanted was an exercise of his sufferings and the use of his elective French eyes, as he used to say. Ah, heaven rest him!" exclaimed she, as her eyes rose from the period at the bottom of the bill and rested on the top of the fence. "But did he never get an office, Mrs. P?" we asked. "Yes," replied she, and we fadcied the tone of her voice had an expression of triumph in it—enough to be perceptible, like three drops of paregoric in a teaspoonful of water—"yes, he was put one year for a hogreefer and got neglected." As we were about asking her opinion of the new Constitution, Ike came along whistling "Jordan" and swinging a pint of milk in a tin pail, around his head, and the old lady forgot her politics in her solitude about Ike's soiling his new cap.—*Post.*

Arrival of Steamer Franklin.—Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10th.—The steamer Franklin has arrived, bringing 162 passengers and London dates of October 26th. The ship Eagle had arrived at Liverpool, from Melbourne, with $1,250,000 in gold.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—A telegraphic dispatch dated Constantinople, October 17th, states the combined fleets had passed the Dardanelles, and would proceed to Constantinople. The Turkish army in Asia were receiving daily fresh recruits.

Omar Pacha was at Widdin directing the works preparatory to crossing the Danube, for which purpose a large number of boats and pontoons were in readiness. The bridge between the fortress of Widdin and the Island opposite, was already occupied by Turkish troops. The Russians were marching in great force to Kalafat, opposite Widdin.

It was rumored at Paris that the text of a new Russian manifesto had reached the French government, which contained something very insulting to France, characterizing her as the hot-bed of revolution. One of its expressions is said to read as follows:

"I am in the right, and I will defend it, as well as the rights of my co-religionists, against all foreign interference whatever, and shall not stand alone."

Commercial men, in London and Paris notwithstanding the unfavorable aspect of affairs, still hoped that diplomacy had not yet been exhausted.

The cholera had broken out at Jassy.

The Russians were going into winter quarters at Bucharest

The navigation of the Danube was said to be over, the last mail steamer not having been able to reach her several points.

RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg dated Oct. 14th says the declaration of war by the Porte had produced a very painful sensation. In North Russia the army and civil service were for war; but in the south the sentiment was more pacific, and nothing like enthusiasm was apparent anywhere, although various means had been taken to produce it.

The English merchants at St. Petersburg had been assured by the Emperor that their persons and property would be safe, and that there was no risk for ships or goods during the present season, and in case of hostilities it was not the Emperor's intention to detain British vessels in his ports, provided the British government reciprocated. This would seem to indicate an apprehension in the mind of the Emperor that hostilities were likely to ensue between Russia and England.

ENGLAND.—Parliament had been further prorogued to November 29th.

The aspect of the eastern question was being deemed by the British Cabinet of sufficient importance to warrant its earlier consideration.

It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of France will visit London in November.

There have been several large arrivals at London of gold from Australia.

The weather throughout England very unsettled.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Napoleon had recalled his ambassador at Naples, in consequence of some fancied indignity.

The unfavorable accounts regarding the vintage were confirmed. In six of the Southern departments the crops were nearly annihilated.

The price of flour and wheat was falling in the French markets.

SPAIN.—Under the operations of the new law of imprisonment in Spain, ten thousand persons have obtained their liberty.

AUSTRLIA.—Later advices from Sydney and Melbourne have been received at London. The miners appear to be prosperous and gold continued very abundant. Produce was very plenty, and could be obtained at moderate rates. Owing to the large arrivals of merchandise, and the speculative movements which had been going forward for some months, a crisis was looked for among the merchants.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Dates from the Cape, to Sept 23d. states that affairs were looking unsatisfactory beyond the borders since the troops were withdrawn.

War had again broken out at Logos, but was soon checked, with little bloodshed, by Admiral Bruce.

The Colony of Liberia was in a most prosperous condition, and the people seemed contented and happy.

The Government had received a handsome present of arms and accoutrements from the French Emperor.

The following U. S. vessels were in Simon's Bay at the last dates viz: Vincennes, Fennimore Cooper, Jno. P. Kennedy and Porpoise. The Constitution was at Cape Coast Castle, and the Marion was at Monrovia.

A French squadron was collecting at Grand Bassa to redress some grievances.

The American brig Clara had been wrecked off Sierra Leone, in a tornado

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail arrived at Trieste, with Hong Kong dates of Sept. 9th, Calcutta, Sept 20th. and Bombay, Sept. 28th. Hostilities had again broken out in Burmah, instigated by the King of Ava

Trade at Calcutta good. Exchange on London 2s. 1d.

The revolution in China was progressing. The Imperialists had some success at Amboy, but the insurgents had invested Chi Fuing Foo, on the Zellud river. The whole country was in a state of anarchy and trade at a stand still. At Hong Kong a Spanish dollar was worth 6s. 6d.

PROTEST OF THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE LIBERTY OF NAVIGATING THE AMAZON GRANTED BY PERU.—In a recent paper from Lima, we find an interesting correspondence between the Brazilian minister to that Republic and the Peruvian Secretary of State, on the subject of the recent law enacted by Peru, giving the freedom of navigating the Amazon to the nations with whom she has treaties.

The Brazilian minister charges on Tirado, the Peruvian Secretary, the violation thereby thereby of certain rights guaranteed to his government by treaty. The existence of companies, under a pretended support of the laws of Peru, are discussing the organization of mercantile expeditions to the coast of Peru, and other preparations are actively going on. Albuquerque, the Brazilian minister, protests against the results expected from this resolution of Peru, in a degree detrimental to Brazil.

In answer Tirado, the Peruvian Secretary of State, declares that if the right of navigation on the Amazon is an exclusive right of the people on the shore, Peru cannot deny the right of navigation to nations holding treaties with her.

Not finding plausible grounds for refusal, and not considering this permit prejudicial to the interests of Brazil, the Peruvian government has licensed these expeditions. The Secretary claims Peru to be irresponsible for the designs of these companies. Peru cannot consistently deny these companies access to her dominions according to the treaty, and she is not responsible for any other construction of the decree of April 5th.

He concludes with the wish that all impediments to the navigation of the Amazon may be avoided, by the establishment of conference, which will cause an agreement of the plenipotentiaries of the said State.—*N. Y. Express.*

COMMODORE PERRY'S RECEPTION BY THE JAPANESE.—The New York *Herald* states that before the expedition to Japan set sail the British government sent instructions to Dr. Bowring, Consul at Shanghae, to communicate with the Japanese authorities, and apprise them of the intentions of the United States.—Dr. Bowring accordingly despatched a special private envoy to Jeddo, and notified the Japanese Emperor that a great and powerful nation, occupying nearly the whole northern portion of the American continent was about to apply for admission to the ports of Japan; that it would be imprudent on the part of the Japanese authorities to refuse to grant the request of the American envoys, as the Americans were prompt and fiery, and would be likely to do mischief if thwarted or treated rudely; but that they were also fickle and prone to change, and if the Japanese just agreed to all they asked, it was more than probable that they would tire of the bargain after a short while, and then matters would relapse into their former condition.

KEEN.—A person threw the head of a goose upon the stage of the Belleville theatre. Cotru, advancing to the front, said: "Gentlemen, if any one amongst you has lost his head, do not be uneasy, for I will restore it on the conclusion of the performance."

SELLING LIQUOR UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION.—It is stated that during the grand Horse Exhibition at Springfield, an individual hired a thirty feet square lot, on the limits of the United States arsenal grounds erected a shantee and supplied all persons with liquor at a shilling a glass. It is said he had custom enough to keep some thirty bar keepers busy. As he was without the jurisdiction of the State, nothing could be done.

Democratic Platform.

The Raleigh Standard is waging an unrelenting warfare upon Mr. Venable on account of his Distribution proclivities, and also on account of certain other anti-Democratic tendencies. The Standard also, in its course, makes an effective onslaught upon the new paper proposed to be published in Raleigh as Mr. V.'s organ.

For our own part, we do not hesitate to say, that all efforts to interpolate the Distribution policy into the Democratic creed, would, if successful, tend to the disorganization of our party and the annihilation of that creed as a unity. The policy of Distribution is emphatically *Whig*. There is no such plank in our platform. The Democracy of the country have sternly resisted the measure, and firmly set their faces against it. With the personal relations of the Standard and Mr. Venable, we of course have nothing to do; but when an attempt is made by Mr. V. to palm the Distribution policy upon the Democratic party, we respectfully submit that this is not the feast to which we were invited. Upon that point we shall have something to say.

During the late Congressional canvass in this district, this issue was fairly made and fully met. Our candidate planted himself firmly on the Democratic platform, boldly met the question, and the result is known. The people decided against Distribution; and the victory we achieved in that memorable contest was greatly enhanced by the fact, that in an honorable contest, in which our principles were plainly brought into direct issue, (the Distribution question being perhaps more prominent than any other,) our party was triumphantly sustained by the people. Having fought our common adversary upon this ground, and vanquished him, we should place ourselves in a very ridiculous attitude by now turning round and advocating this same measure.—We speak for this district with confidence, because we know the sentiments of its Democracy. They are not hy-birds, but go for a clean Democratic record.

Nor do we think we are mistaken in saying that the same feeling pervades the Democracy of the State, with here and there a few exceptions. And we regret to see any man of Mr. Venable's talents and position should take the initiative in advocating this measure. He is a gentleman of undoubted abilities, and he has "done the State some service" in his day; hence, we repeat, we are pained to see him tarnishing his Democratic escutcheon by endeavoring to "steal Whig thunder" and appropriate it to his own use. And while we should regret to part company with him, that regret will never stand in the way of a faithful discharge of our duty to our party and to our time honored principles. The Democratic party will never swallow this dose, and he who attempts to administer it need not be surprised if he happens to be denounced as a quack by the orthodox members of its organization.

It is well that we speak frankly. We like an honest, straight-forward course as cordially as we hate all circumlocution and indirection. We fight "upon the square." When an issue is made, we take sides; and when that is done, nothing remains but to fight our way right through it—unless, indeed, we should be convinced of error. Not being so convinced in this instance, we see no cause for retracing our steps; but having placed our foot upon the ploughshare, we *will* go forward.

If, therefore, Mr. Venable proposes to thirst this brand of discord into the Democratic ranks, we can only say that the party will in all human probabity "put its foot upon his neck." Men should never stand in the way of principle; and the Democracy of North Carolina are too well grounded in their ancient principles, to be swerved to the right or left by personal considerations. They wage no war upon men: but if in their onward course, men should recklessly stand in the way, they need not be surprised if they are overwhelmed by the great avalanche of popular opinion.

Letter from Wilkins Micawber, Esq.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA,
August 15, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—Deeming that from this auriferous and delectable land a line might please you, I am induced to assume my pen in epistolary manner, presuming that my celibrity, obtained through the mediumship of the flattering Copperfield, will render interesting anything acquainting the world with my existence and welfare, and throw an additional interest around any information that may flow from beneath my hand, responsive to the action of the brain. Since the gold disvovery has turned up, my prosperity has advanced—and those budding tendrils, surrounding myself and Mrs. Micawber, as the honey-suckles entwine about the sturdy pillars that adorn the stately mansion—the children, added to my accumulative strength of numbers in a ten years' residence here, have blessed their parental hearth with the fruition of early hope on the part of the elder and dawning promise on the part of the younger. Wilkins Micawber, Jr., is an honor to his name—a bright star in his chronological calendar—a—in short, he's doing very well, and we hope he will do better. His flute performances are considered exquisit, and he has made me, in the progression of humanity, where the boy is succeeded by the man who assumes the paternal, a—in short—a grandfather. The twins have grown to a goodly stature, and I am gratified to say are not ashamed to dig, when digging compensates for the muscular action employed in its prosecution—in short, where it pays.

I have amassed a sufficiency of the precious deposit, and now at Collingwood am enjoying my *otium cum pig.*, surrounded by those domestic delights improvable in the society of Mrs. Micawber and her offspring.

I may say with regard to your countrymen coming here, from my own experience in Æolian experments—the production of that, through which alone life's bark is made to move readily over the waves of time—in short, raising the wind, the course for them to pursue is to keep their visuals peeled for the main chance, in which, if I am creditably informed, and as far as my observation extends, they are in no wise deficient.

From several specimens that have fallen beneath my optical inspection of the natives of your illustrious land, I may say that I like them: and that tho' unskilled in the concoction of that delightful beverage, than which the ambrosial nectar that flowed at the repasts of the gods of high Olympus was scarcely less inspiring—in short rum punch—they are, I may say, hardly behind the most practised in drinking it. There is a certain redundency of manner, so to speak, that commends them to me. I have never found one of them deficient in those qualities that go to form a good companion—and though Mrs. Micawber deems their conduct too free, I tell her it is because they have been reared where freedom is an element of education—where they imbibe its principles from those maternal founts which all of us are compelled, probably to teach us humility, by the dispensation of Providence, to drink at.

This is a favored land. To give you an idea of our situation here, I would say that, so readily is the gold, the tin, the dosh available, that our settlers have merely to send a child out to dig a peck as it is required, as they dig potatoes in other lands, and so plenty is it that a mere enclosure is a sufficient protection against thieves. There is no inducement to steal. So large are some of the pieces found, that the boys pitch quoits with them. The moral effect of such a state of things may be imagined.—The most ardent gold lover in a fortnight's time becomes satiated, as the New Zealand children are with the redundance of that oleaginous matter wherewith paternal solitude supplies them—in short, whale blubber. Their moral eqilibrium is restored, and a freedom of crime is the consequence that renders my magistracy a perfect sinecure.

I offer this as no inducement to come here, but merely state it as a current fact. I shall here close, and,

With sentiments
of profound
and continued
respect,
subscribe myself
yours,
a repaired shaft,
once fallen,
WILKINS MICAWBER.

NOVEL IDEA.—During the progress of the Fair at Augusta, the chairman of the executive committee authorised the auctioneer to offer a silver cup as a premium for the best looking baby, of native growth, 14 months old, which should be exhibited. A little daughter of Robt. Glover was the only competitor, and of course took the prize. The scene is represented to have been exceedingly interesting; so much so that the auctioneer remarked that he would have no objection to its repetition as the novel fair, provided he could produce one of the same sort of the ones. Indeed, we observe a statement that [illegible]

[illegible]

Fanny Fern's Letter.

Dear me! how expensive it is to be poor! Every time I go out, my hair-pin and tucker has to go on. If Zebedee was worth a cool million, I might wear a coal-hod on my head, if I chose with perfect impunity. There was old Mr. Nabob's wife at the lecture the other night, in a dress that might have been made for Noah's great grandmother. She can afford it!—Now if it raise knives and forks I must sport a ten dollar hat, a forty dollar dress, and a hundred dollar shawl. If I go to a concert, I must take the highest price seat, and ride there and back, just to let "Tom, Dick and Harry" know that I can afford it. Then we must hire the most expensive pew in the broad isle of a tip-top church, and give orders to the sexton not to admit any stranger into it who looks snobbish.—Then you know my little children. Napoleon Bonaparte and Donna Maria Smith, can't go to a public school, because, you know, we shouldn't have to pay anything for it.

Then if I go shopping, to buy a paper of needles, I have to get a little chap to bring them home, because it wouldn't answer for me to be seen carrying a bundle through the streets. We have to keep three servants where one might do; and Zebedee's coats have to be sent to the tailor when they need a button sewed on, for the looks of the thing.

Then if I go to the sea-shore in summer, I can't take my comfort as rich people do, in gingham dresses, loose shoes and cambric sun-bonnets. My senses! no! I have to be screwed up by ten o'clock in a Swiss muslin dress, a French cap, and the contents of an entire jeweller's shop showered over my person; and my Napoleon Bonaparte and Donna Maria can't go off the piazza, because the big rocks and little pebbles cut their toes so badly through their patent kid slippers.

Then if Zebedee goes a fishing, he wouldn't dare to put on a linen coat for the price of his reputation. No indeed! Why he never goes into the barn-yard without drawing on his white kids. Then he orders the most ruinous wines and dinners, and feeds those white jackets till his purse is as empty as an egg-shell. I declare it is abominably expensive. I don't believe rich people know what it costs poor people to live!

FANNY FERN.

FREAKS OF INDUSTRY.—There is a patient in the asylum at Utica who has been at work for the last two years in getting up a steamboat, the engine of which shall be worked with epsom salts. Another gentleman, in an adjoining room, proposed to put eliptic springs under Niagara, to "ease the water when it jumps." While a third is busily engaged in getting out the timber of a "six-bladed horse" and a leather "frying pan." The philosopher who said that the only reason why crazy people differed from other people, was because they were more largely imaginative than other folks, was not so far out of his reasoning as some folks imagine.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bobbitt, Mr. J. MASALON, to Mrs. MARY E. KORNEGAY.

In Clinton, Sampson county, on the 8th inst., by Thos. M. Lee, Esq., JAMES M. OUTLAW, of Duplin county, to Miss MARTHA L., daughter of Bold Robin Hood, Esq., of Clinton.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, MARGARET MELISSA, only daughter of John and Catherine Hunt, aged 1 year, 3 months and 14 days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Nov. 10—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, fm Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

11—Br. Brig Wasp, Page, fm Newport, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for N. C. R. R.

CLEARED.

Nov. 10—Brig Leghorn, Pendleton, for West Indies, by Adams Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.

11—Schr. Walter J. Doyle, Gideon, for New York, by M. Costin; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

11—Brig President Z. Taylor, Boardman, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with 84,000 feet lumber.

12—Schr. Geneva, Nichols, for Boston, by Peirce & Dudley; with 261 bbls. rosin, 94,000 feet lumber.

Schr. H. Hallock, Cook, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Brig J. Harriss, Berry, for West Indies, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for Elizabethtown, by Wessel & Eilers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Naval Stores—(for 3 days previous.)—We note further sales of 2500 bbls Turpentine at $5 @ 280 lb. for North County, and very hadsome Wilmington, and 600 South Carolina, &c., $4 75—stock less than 3000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine continued firm up to yesterday, when sales of 500 bbls. were made at 67 cents, which is lower—sales since Tuesday, 1400 bbls. at 67@70 cents, cash, and 70, 90 days, including small lots—stock about 4000 bbls. We note besides 3200 bbls White Rosin $2 50@4 75 @ 280 lbs.; 600 No. 2, $2@2 25; 2700 Wilmington Common $1 75@1 85, delivered; 400 North County, $1 70, in yard; 100 Rope Tar $3 75; and City Pitch, $3 @ bbl.

Rice—Since our last, sales of 450 tcs. have been made at $5 62½@4 50, cash.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 10th.—Bacon, 8½@9c; Beeswax 25@00; Coffee—Rio, 12@13, Laguira, 12½@13½, St. Domingo 10@11; Cotton—Strictly prime, 9¼@9¾, Prime, 8¾@0, Fair 8¾@0; Feathers, 40 @ 00; Flour—Superfine, $6 00@0 00, Fine, $5 75@0 00, Scratched, $5 25@0 00; Corn, 80@85, Wheat, 95@00, Oats, 50@00, Peas, 75@80, Rye, 90@$1; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@4; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 26@28, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) 2 00@$2 25, Alum, (bushel,) 00@00; Flaxseed, $1 10@1 15; Wool, 00@00.

Cotton—Brisk sales at the advanced quotations. Corn—We advance our figures to correspond with sales, stock on hand quite light and but little coming in. Flour—Sales easily made at quotations. Turpentine $3 25. Spirits 57c.

BOSTON, Nov. 9th.—Naval Stores—The market continues firm for Spirits Turpentine with further sales at 70c @ gal., cash. Tar is dull and sales confined to small lots at $3 25@$3 50 @ bbl., 6 mos. Rosin is firm. Sales of common at $2, No. 2 at $2 12½@$2 25, and No. 1 at $4 @ $4 25 @ bbl., 6 mos. Pitch is selling at $2 12½@$2 25 @ bbl., 6 mos. Rice—There have been further sales at 4¼@4¾c. @ lb., 6 mos., as to quality.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Cotton continues in fair demand at steady rates, the sales averaging 6,000 bales per day.

Breadstuffs buoyant and advancing. Flour had advanced 6d @ 1s. @ bbl., and Wheat 2d. @ bushel. Baltimore Flour 38s.; Western canal 39s.

Iron at Brimingham firmer. Rails had advanced 10s.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Money is tighter. The bullion in the Bank has fallen off £500,000 during the week. Consols 91¼.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM SAW MILL, situated on New River, Onslow County. She is new and in running order, with two gangs of saws;—a bargain may be had. For particulars enquirer of RICHARD SIMPSON, Wilmington, or on the premises to C. J. CONEY.
10-tf

☞ Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat., and Tarboro' Press, tf.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.

These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to

COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.

Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 17th inst., a MARE, BRIDLE & SADDLE. Said Mare is a dark roan, of common size; has a star in the face—one glass eye, the other nearly blind, has a drooping appearance when abused. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me, or information that will enable me to get her again; and I will pay an additional reward of Ten Dollars for information that will convict the person who took her. ALVIN H. ATKINSON.
St. Charles P. O., Johnston co. N. C., Oct. 31. 10-3t*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more. Two Stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will be furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.

The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters, and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Nov., 1853. 9-tf

Cotton Yarns [illegible] on 1st January, and send

Schools.

SCHOOL.

MR. GEO. W. JEWETT will open a School in this place on the first Monday of October next, comprising all the branches of an English and Classical education usually taught in the Academies and High Schools of New England, where he has been for many years one of the most successful teachers.

He has also had much experience in the preparation of Teachers for Common Schools.

Reference.—S. JEWETT. [Sept 9th, 1853.—1-tf

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academ